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For the Bulletin.

## The Harp that Once in Tara's Halls.

It may be that I am wrong,  
In the strange fancy that some lines I read  
Were written by thy hand, for years have fled,  
Dreamy, and sad, and long

Since last we parted, I to dream in vain  
That we had parted then, to meet again.

Time has not yet effaced  
The memory of that dream, though o'er the past  
Dense shadows and dark changes have been cast.

And hopes have run to waste  
Which bloomed at first, luxuriant, bright, and free—  
Planted and nurtured, and sustained by thee.

Hast thou forgotten all?  
All the fresh thoughts of youth—have they been  
Hurl'd

Far from thy heart, upon the giddy world  
Till they are past recall?

Then have I strung my lyre with fruitless care,  
To breathe its numbers in the empty air.

Voiceless and echoless  
Have been the years between us, from the hour  
In which thy last words lingered with a power  
Beyond forgetfulness.

Unnumbered links which memory's chain had  
Wound

Around my heart, are all from thine unbound.  
Oh! yes! for it were strange  
If thou 'gainst nature's sickle should strive,  
Or ought save woman's memory, should survive  
The wreck of Time and change

Man's thoughts, which on the world's rough  
Waves are cast!

Oblivion's tide rolls on, and drowns the past.  
Then let me bid farewell  
To the vain hopes which haunt my memory—  
Long crushed within my heart, why should they  
Be

A theme on which to dwell—  
Let them pass on and mingle with the dreams  
Which vanish from the mind with morning  
Beams.

Life once was bright to me!  
Thou knowest how bright its scenes when first  
We met—

How darkly since its morning sun has set!  
I need not tell to thee,  
Unwelcome were the tale of after years!  
The history of the faith washed out in tears.

This done! I ask thee not  
For sympathy, or interest in the past!  
I ask thee not if clouds have ne'er overcast  
What seemed thy brighter lot;

There's naught for us in common on life's stage,  
Since youth has yielded to maturer age.

But ah! if e'er again  
Our paths should meet, I would the mystery  
Which hangs around our parting hours should be  
Explained, although in vain;

For I have sought to read it, till my mind  
Was like a sea of chaos—undefined!

Yet it were idle now  
To wish the past unraveled: 'tis all too late!  
The dark threads woven in my web of fate,  
Have long since marked my brow

With traces of deep feelings inward strife—  
And crossed with sombre lines my path of life.

The future ne'er can bring  
Back to my heart, its early confidence;  
For blank, and cold, and dark indifference  
Has checked the elastic spring

Of joyous hope, and fancy's dreams of truth  
Have faded, with the visions of my youth.

Oh! they but mocked my heart!  
Truth is not born of earth—enthroned in light,  
It dwells unchanged forever, pure and bright  
From the false world apart;

Based on the "Rock of Ages" shining clear,  
Unhurt by unbelief—unmoved by fear.

And now my lay is o'er!  
My harp's its farewell numbers breathe to thee;  
In vain perchance may be its minstrelsy—  
For in thy heart no more

A thought or memory of me may dwell—  
For Time hath made us strangers—fare thee well!

MAYSVILLE, KY., 21st '63. R. H. L.

We copy the following sensible remarks from the able editor of the Louisville Democrat, in the issue of the 14th instant:

The election yesterday in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa, is, probably, settles the policy of this country for four or five years, and, in all likelihood, the fate of the Union in all time to come. If the Democratic ticket is defeated in those States, it portends the adoption to the present suicidal policy, with its attendant horrors of plunder and slaughter. It destroys what hope the patriot may have of a restored and happy Union. It leaves no prospect but discovered States, bitter animosities, and a mountain of crushing debt to keep down forever the energies of the people. If the Republican candidates are elected, we see no possible result but disunion in the future. Armies can occupy, but armies cannot well subjugate a people. A standing army of 500,000 men, and an annual debt of a billion, may suffice to hold all the available points in the South; but it will not oppress the feeling of hatred and revenge. No people can maintain such an enormous load of debt. Revolution and repudiation are inevitable. If, however, we should have been so fortunate as to have elected Democrats in a wise, statesmanlike system of concession and justice to restore the Union, by removing the causes which provoked its dissolution. It is by such means alone we ever can effect it. If we should have checked that monstrous power in the West as was done by New York in the East, we may be said to hold Lincoln's hands bound. Otherwise it is useless to try to conceal it, the books of American freedom and Union may be closed.

From the Toronto (Canada) Leader.

## The Mexican Empire.

That Maximilian of Austria will accept the crown of Mexico seems now to be placed beyond any doubt. The event will doubtless exercise a very considerable influence on the destinies of this continent.

To Mexico it can scarcely fail to prove a very great blessing. The chronic anarchy with which that country has so long been cursed has inflicted such evils upon its people that, while things may be made better, it is almost impossible they can be made worse. If Maximilian should do nothing more than render life and property secure, he will do enough to entitle him to the lasting gratitude of Mexico.

But, to render life and property secure, it is necessary to punish offenders; and to punish offenders, it is always requisite to possess a faithful police force, and, in places where offenses are so serious as in Mexico, a faithful military force. Yet, to find such forces in Mexico is almost impossible. There the troops have been accustomed to form their own opinions on politics, and to enforce them with their swords. It is not very likely that they would abandon this practice merely because an Austrian Prince had become their ruler. It is, therefore, almost beyond a doubt, that, to enable Maximilian to enforce law and order in Mexico, the presence of a foreign army is indispensable, and that this army must be French, is equally clear. Austria is the only other power from which he could possibly expect it. That Austria could spare the men is very doubtful, and even supposing they could be spared, it is pretty certain that neither its Reichsrath—or Parliament—nor the Emperor Napoleon would permit it. We therefore assume that if Maximilian becomes Emperor of Mexico, he will be kept on his throne by French soldiers, under which circumstances he would be no more than the viceroy of Napoleon III, and this it is which renders his accession so significant.

If Napoleon wishes to conserve the ground thus gained there can be little doubt that he will not allow the Northern States to conquer the South; seeing in that case he would be exposed to an attack from the "Great Republic," maddened by success, and furious at his violation of the Monroe doctrine. Thus one result of the establishment of the new Mexican Empire will be, that even if the North is able to conquer the Confederacy, it will not be allowed to exercise its ability. Maximilian in Mexico secures Jefferson Davis in Richmond.

Besides tending to establish the Southern Confederacy, the new Mexican Empire will largely increase the power of Napoleon. Its defense will indeed draw away from Europe some of its troops, but in their stead he will gain Mexican recruits in probably greater numbers. The mines of Mexico he will use to fill his coffers, its harbors to shelter his fleets, and its commerce to enrich French merchants and manufacturers. The country is naturally one of the richest in the world, and if only decently governed will undoubtedly, through its commerce, pour a flood of wealth into France, and if Napoleon should exact a favorable commercial treaty as the price of his recognizing the South, it is very possible that by these means French commerce might become a much more serious rival to that of England than it is at present.

The geographical position of Mexico, however, enormously increases its value to any ambitious and enterprising ruler. "By seizing the Isthmus of Darien," said, Sir Walter Raleigh, "you will wrest the keys of the world from Spain." A glance at the map will convince any reflecting person of the truth of this proposition. Darien stands midway between the Old and New World, commands a short-cut to China, the East Indies, Australia and the Pacific coast of America. There can be little doubt that, unless our Pacific Railroad is built very quickly, the whole commerce of America with Asia will be turned into this route. A canal across the Isthmus has been talked of almost since the time when Balboa first crossed it, and its completion is by no means beyond the range of possibility. It is true that the Isthmus itself is not in Mexico; but a route can nevertheless be found within its boundaries, and we may be sure that if Napoleon desires the Isthmus, he will not allow the insignificant States which stand in the way to stop him.

This again raises another consideration, which is, that every advantage which Mexico offers for commerce, it offers also for aggression. In possession of Mexico, Napoleon could sweep down upon Australia many weeks before reinforcements could reach it, and in a like manner he could assail California, British Columbia or any of the East India settlements; besides which, it offers to his view a most tempting enterprise, which we suspect he meditates, and that is to invade and conquer all those States which once were Spanish America. They are nearly all as bad a condition as was Mexico, and to bring them under one ruler would be an important step in the union of the "Latin race." Such are some of the possibilities which the conquest of Mexico opens. We may be sure that if Napoleon should think any of them advantageous, he will not omit to realize it. Scarcely any ruler ever considered his schemes more deeply than he. We may be sure that his invasion of Mexico was in pursuance of some matured scheme, and that this scheme he will execute, unless something more advantageous should arise before his view.

'FREAK' OF A DRAFTED MAN.—An abolitionist, of Connecticut, kicked his father out of doors last Fall, and sent him off; but as soon as he was drafted he sent for the old man, and gave him \$5, and is now 'supporting' him.

A Mrs. Kendall, who used to be very poor, is now one of the richest men in Maryland. He made his wealth by going into the telegraph enterprise with Morse, and he owns nearly one third of that interest. He is a hale and hearty old man.

A French physician has introduced a method of curing burns by electricity. It is said to be very successful.

From All the Year Round.

## BLIND BLACK TOM.

Sometime in the year 1850, a tobacco-planter in Southern Georgia (Perry H. Oliver is his name) bought a likely negro woman with some other field-hands. She was stout, tough-muscled, willing, promised to be a remunerative servant; her baby, however, a boy a few months old, was only thrown in as a make-weight to the bargain, or rather because Mr. Oliver would not consent to separate mother and child. Charity only could have induced him to take the picaninny, in fact, for he was but a lump of black flesh born blind, and with the vacant grin of idiocy, they thought, already stamped on his face. The two slaves were purchased, I believe, from a trader: it has been impossible, therefore, for me to ascertain where Tom was born, or when. Georgia field-hands are not accurate as Jews in preserving their genealogy; they do not anticipate a Messiah. A white man, you know, has that vague hope unconsciously latent in him; that he is, or shall give birth to the great man of his race, a helper, a provider for the world's hunger; so he grows jealous with his blood; the dead grandfather may have presaged the possible son; besides, it is a debt he owes to this coming Saul to tell him whence he came. There are some classes, free and slave, out of whom society has crushed this hope; they have no clan, no family names among them, therefore. This idiot boy, chosen by God to be anointed with the holy chrism, is only "Tom." "Blind Tom," they call him in all the Southern States, with a kind of awe, always being proud and fond of him, and yet—nothing but Tom! That is pitiful. Just a mushroom growth—unkind, unexpected, not hoped for, for generations, owing no name to purify and honor and give away when he is dead. His mother, at work to-day in the Oliver plantations, can never comprehend why her boy is famous; this gift of God to him means nothing to her. Nothing to him, either, which is saddest of all; he is unconscious, wears his crown as an idiot might. Whose fault is that? Deeper than slavery the evil lies.

Mr. Oliver did his duty well to the boy, being an observant and kind master. The plantation was large, heartsome, faced the sun, swarmed with little black urchins, with plenty to eat, and nothing to do.

All that Tom required, as he fattened out of baby into boyhood, was room in which to be warm, on the grass patch, or by the kitchen fires, to be stupid, flabby, sleepy—kicked and petted alternately by the other hands. He had a habit of crawling up on the porch and verandahs of the mansion, and squatting there in the sun, waiting for a kind word or touch from those who went in and out. He seldom failed to receive it. Southerners know nothing of the physical shiver of aversion with which even some Abolitionists of the North touch the negro; so Tom, through his very helplessness, came to be a sort of pet in the family, a playmate, occasionally, of Mr. Oliver's own infant children. The boy, creeping about day after day in the hot light, was as repugnant an object as the lizards in the neighboring swamp, and promised to be of as little use to his master. He was of the lowest negro type, from which only field-hands can be made—coal-black, with protruding heels, the ape-jaw, blubber-lips, constantly open, the sightless eyes closed, and the head thrown far back on the shoulders, lying on the back, in fact, a habit which he still retains, and which adds to the imbecile character of the face. Until he was seven years of age, Tom was regarded on the plantation as an idiot, not unjustly; for at the present time his judgment and reason rank but as that of a child four years old. He showed a doglike affection for some members of the household—a son of Mr. Oliver especially—and a keen, nervous sensitiveness to the slightest blame or praise from them—possessed, too, a low, animal irritability of temper, giving way to inarticulate yelps of passion when provoked. That is all, so far; we find no other outgrowth of intellect or soul from the boy; just the same record as that of thousands of imbecile negro children. Generations of heathendom and slavery have dredged the inherited brains and temperaments of such children tolerably clear of all traces of power or purity—palsied the brain, brutalized the nature. Tom apparently fared no better than his fellows.

It was not until 1857 that phenomenal powers latent in the boy were suddenly developed, which stamped him the anomaly he is to-day.

One night, sometime in the summer of that year, Mr. Oliver's family were awakened by the sound of music in the drawing-room—not only the simple airs, but the most difficult exercises usually played by his daughters were repeated again and again, the touch of the musician being timid, but singularly true and delicate.

Going down, they found Tom, who had been left asleep in the hall, seated at the piano, in an ecstasy of delight, breaking out at the end of each successful fugue into shouts of laughter, kicking his heels and clapping his hands. This was the first time he had touched the piano. Naturally, Tom became a nine days' wonder on the plantation. He was brought in as an after-dinner's amusement; visitors asked for him as the show of the place. There was hardly a realization, however, in the minds of those who heard him of how deep the cause for wonder lay. The planters' wives and daughters of the neighborhood were not people who would be apt to comprehend music as a science, or use it as language; they only saw in the little negro, therefore, a remarkable facility for repeating the airs they drummed on their pianos—in a different manner from theirs, it is true—which bewildered them. They noticed, too, that however the child's fingers fell on the keys, cadences followed, broken, wandering, yet of startling beauty and pathos. The house-servants, looking in through the open doors at the little black figure perched up before the instrument, while unknown wild harmony drifted through the evening air, had a better conception of him. He was possessed; some ghost spoke through him, which is a fair enough definition of genius for a Georgian slave to offer.

Mr. Oliver being indulgent, Tom was

allowed to have constant access to the piano; in truth, he could not live without it; when deprived of music now, actual physical debility followed; the gnawing Something had found its food at last. No attempt was made, however, to give him any scientific musical teaching; nor—I wish it distinctly borne in mind—has he ever at any time received such instruction.

The planter began to wonder what kind of a creature this was which he had bought, flesh and soul. In what part of the unsightly baby-carriage had been stowed away these old airs, forgotten by every one else, and some of them never heard by the child but once, but which he now reproduced, every note intact, and with whatever quirk or quiddity of style belonged to the person who originally had sung or played them? Stranger still, the harmonies which he had never heard, had learned from no man; the sluggish breath of the old house, being enchanted, grew into quaint and delicate whims of music, never the same, changing every day. Never glad, uncertain, and minors always, vexing the content of the hearer—one inarticulate, unanswered question of pain in all, making them one. Even the vulgar listener was troubled, hardly knowing why—how sad Tom's music was! At last the time came when the door was to be opened, when some listener, not vulgar, recognizing the child as God made him, induced his master to remove him from the plantation. Something ought to be done for him; the world ought not to be cheated of this pleasure—besides, the money that could be made! So, Mr. Oliver, with a kindly feeling for Tom, proud, too, of this agreeable monster which his plantation had grown, and seeing that it was a more fruitful source of revenue than tobacco-fields, set out with the boy, literally to seek their fortune.

The first exhibition of him was given, I think, in Savannah, Georgia; thence he was taken to Charleston, Richmond; thence to all the principal cities and towns in the Southern States.

This was in 1858. From that time until the present, Tom has lived constantly an open life, petted, feted, his real talent beggared by exaggeration, and so pampered and coddled that one might suppose the only purpose was to corrupt and wear it out. For these reasons this statement is purposely guarded, and restricted to plain known facts.

No sooner had Tom been brought before the public than the pretensions put forward by his master commanded the scrutiny of both scientific and musical sceptics. His capacities were subjected to rigorous tests. Fortunately for the boy; for, so tried, harshly, it is true, yet skillfully, they not only bore the trial, but acknowledged the touch as skillful; every day new powers were developed, until he reached his limit, beyond which it is not probable he will ever pass—That limit, however, establishes him as an anomaly in musical science.

Physically, and in animal temperament, this negro ranks next to the lowest Guinea type; with strong appetites and gross bodily health—except in one particular, which will be mentioned hereafter. In the everyday apparent intellect, in reason or judgment, he is but one degree above an idiot—incapable of comprehending the simplest conversation on ordinary topics—amused or enraged with trifles, such as would affect a child of three years old. On the other side, his affections are alive, even vehement, delicate in their instinct as a dog's or an infant's; he will detect the step of any one dear to him, in a crowd, and will burst into tears if not kindly spoken to.

His memory is so accurate that he can repeat, without the loss of a syllable, a discourse of fifteen minutes in length, of which he does not understand a word. Songs, too, in French or German, after a single hearing, he renders not only literally in words, but in notes, style and expression. His voice, however, is discordant, and of small compass.

In music, this boy of twelve years old, born blind, utterly ignorant of a note, ignorant of every phase of so-called musical science, interprets severely classical composers with a clearness of conception in which he excels, and a skill in mechanism equal to our second rate artists. His concerts usually include any themes selected by the audience, from the higher grades of Italian or German opera. His comprehension of the meaning of music, as a prophetic or historical voice which few souls utter, and fewer understand, is clear and vivid, he renders it thus, with whatever mastery of the material part he may possess, fingering, dramatic effects, and so forth; these are but means to him, not as end, as with most artists. One could fancy that Tom was never traitor to the intent or soul of the theme. What God or the devil meant to say by this or that harmony, what the soul of one man cried aloud to another in it, this boy knows, and is to that a faithful witness.

His deaf unconstructed soul has never been tampered with by art-critics who know the body well enough of music, but nothing of the living creature within. The world is full of these vulgar souls that pater with eternal Nature and the eternal Arts, blind to Word who dwells among us therein. Tom, or the demon in Tom, is not one of them.

With regard to his command of the instrument, two points have been especially noted by musicians: the unusual frequency of occurrence of *tours de force* in his playing; and the scientific precision of his manner of touch. For example, in a progression of augmented chords, his mode of fingering is invariably that of the schools; not that which would seem most natural to a blind child, never taught to place a finger. Even when seated with his "back to the piano," and made to play in that position (a favorite feat in his concerts), the touch is always scientifically accurate.

The peculiar power which Tom possesses, however, is one which requires no scientific knowledge of music in his audience to appreciate. Placed at the instrument with any musician, he plays a perfect bass accompaniment to the treble of music heard for the first time as he plays. Then, taking the seat vacated by the other performer, he instantly gives the entire piece intact, in brilliancy and symmetry, not a note lost or

misplaced. The selections of music by which this power of Tom tested, two years ago, were sometimes fourteen and sixteen pages in length; on one occasion, at an exhibition at the White House, after a long concert, he was tried with two pieces—one thirteen, the other twenty pages long—and was successful.

We know of no parallel case to this in musical history. Grimm tells us, as one of the most remarkable manifestations of Mozart's infant genius, that at the age of nine he was required to give an accompaniment to an aria which he had never heard before, and without notes. There were false accents in the attempt, he acknowledged; but the second was pure. When the music to which Tom plays secondos is strictly classical, he sometimes balks for an instant in passages; to do otherwise would argue a creative power equal to that of the matter composers; but when any chord harmony runs through it (on which the glowing negro soul can seize, you know), there are no "false accents," as with the infant Mozart. I wish to call special attention to this power of the boy, not only because it is, so far as I know, unmatched in the development of any musical talent, but because considered in the context of his entire intellectual nature, it involves a curious problem. The mere repetition of music heard but once, even when, as in Tom's case, it is given with such incredible fidelity, and after the lapse of years, demands only a command of mechanical skill, and an abnormal condition of the power of memory; but to play secondos to music never heard or seen, infers the comprehension of the full drift of the symphony in its current—a capacity to create, in short. Yet such attempts as Tom has made to dictate music for publication do not sustain any such inference. They are only a few light marches, galops, and the like, simple and plaintive enough, but with easily detected traces of remembered harmonies.

Very different from the strange, weird improvisations of every day; one would fancy that the mere attempt to bring this mysterious genius within him in bodily presence before the outer world, woke, too, the idiotic nature to utter its reproachful, unable cry. Nor is this the only barby which poor Tom's soul is put in mind of its foul prison. After any too prolonged effort, such as those I have alluded to, his whole bodily frame gives way, and a complete exhaustion of the brain follows, accompanied with epileptic spasms. The trial at the White House, mentioned before, was successful, but was followed by days of illness.

Being a slave, Tom never was taken into a Free State; for the same reason his master refused advantageous offers from European managers. The highest points North in which his concerts were given, were Baltimore and the Upper Virginia towns. I heard him sometime in 1860. He remained a week or two in the town, playing every night. The concerts were unique enough. They were given in a great barn of a room, gaudy with hot soot, stained frescoes, chandeliers, and walls spotted with gilt. The audience was large, always; such as a provincial towns affords. Not the purest bunch of musical criticism before which to bring poor Tom! Beaux and belles, siftings of old country families, whose grandfathers trapped and traded and married with the Indians—the savage thickening of whose blood told itself in high cheek-bones, flashing jewelry, champagne-bibbing, a comprehension of the tom-tom music of schottisches and polkas; money-made men and their wives cooped up by respectability, taking concerts when they were given in town, taking the White Sulphur or Cape May in summer, taking beef for dinner, taking the pork-trade in winter—*tout la vie en programme*; the debris of a town, the roughs, the boys, school-children. The stage was broad, plank, with a drop-curtain behind—subject, the Dogs marrying the sea, I believe—in front, a piano and chair. Presently Mr. Oliver, a well-natured looking man (one thought of that), came forward, leading and coaxing along a little black boy, dressed in white linen, a little black boy somewhat fat and stubborn in build. Tom was not in a good humor that night; the evening before he had refused to play altogether; so his master perspired anxiously before he could get him placed in rule before the audience, and repeat his own little speech, which sounded like a Georgia after-dinner gossip. The boy's head, as I said, rested on his back, his mouth wide open constantly; his great blubber lips and shining teeth, therefore, were all you saw when he faced you. He required to be petted and bought, like any other weak-minded child. The concert was a mixture of music, whining, cooing, and promised candy and cake.

He seated himself at last before piano, a full half-yard distant, stretching out his arms full length, like an ape clawing for food; his feet, when not on the pedals, twisting incessantly, he answering some joke of his master's with a loud "Thal yal!" Nothing indexes the brain like the laugh; this was idiotic. "Now, Tom, boy, something like from Verdi!" The head fell further back, the claws began to work, and those of the composer's harmonies which you would have chosen as the purest exponents of passion began to float through the room; Selections of Weber, Beethoven, and others whom I have forgotten, followed. At the close of each piece, Tom, without waiting for the audience, would applaud himself violently, kicking, punching his hands together, turning always to his master for the approving pat on the head. Songs, recitations such as I have described, filled up the first part of the evening; then a musician from the audience went upon the stage to put the boy's powers to the final test. Songs and intricate symphonies were given, which it was most improbable the boy could ever have heard; he remained standing, utterly motionless, until they were finished, and for a moment or two after; then, seating himself, gave them without the break of a note. Others followed, more difficult, in which he played the bass accompaniment in the manner I have described, repeating instantly the treble. The child looked dull and weary during this part of the trial, and his master perceiving it, announced the exhibition closed, when the musician (who was a citizen of the town, by the way, drew

out a thick role of score, which he explained to be a fantasia of his own composition, never published.

"This, it was impossible the boy could have heard; there could be no trick of memory in this, and on this trial," triumphantly, "Tom would fall."

The manuscript was some fourteen pages long. Variations on an inanimate theme—Mr. Oliver refused to submit the boy's brain to so cruel a test; some of the audience even interfered, but the musician insisted, and took his place. Tom sat beside him, his head rolling nervously from side to side, struck the opening cadence, and then from the first note to the last, gave the secondos triumphantly. Jumping up, he fairly shoved the man from his seat, and proceeded to play the treble with more brilliancy and power than its composer. When he struck the last octave, he sprang up; yelling with delight:

"Um's got him, massa! um's got him!" cheering and rolling about the stage.

The cheers of the audience—for the boys especially—did not wait to clap—excited him the more. It was an hour before his master could quiet his hysteric agitation.

That feature of the concerts which was the most painful, I have not touched upon. The moments when his master was talking; and Tom was left to himself, when a weary despair seemed to settle down on the distorted face, and the stubby little black fingers, wandering over the keys, spoke for Tom's own caged soul within. Never by any chance, a merry, childish laugh of music in the broken cadences; tender or wild, a defiant outcry, a tired sigh breaking down into silence—whatever wearied voice it took, the same bitter, hopeless soul spoke through all.

"Bless me, even me, also, O my father!"

A something that took all the pain and pathos of the world into its weak, pitiful cry.

Some beautiful caged spirit, one could not but know, struggled for breath under that brutal form and idiotic brain. I wonder when it will be free! Not in this life; the bars are too heavy. But (do you hate the moral to a story?) in your own back alley there are spirits as beautiful, caged in forms as bestial, that you could set free if you would. Don't call it bad taste in me to speak for them. You know they are more to be pitied than Tom—for they are dumb.

THE FIRST DAY OF AUTUMN.—October, the pride of the year, is upon us in all its glory. Day by day the change preliminary to that of the cold gloom of November, and the chilling winds of winter are sweeping over the woods and forests. There is a gorgeous display of color in the woods which beautiful contrasts with the somber hues over the cleared fields, though it is the hectic flush that betokens the completion of the decay which is already marring the landscapes. To those who morning and evening look out upon the forests, the change is so gradual as to be scarcely perceptible, but to those of our citizens who get a breath of country air but once a week, the change is astonishing. He sighs as he thinks how soon the flashing leaves of the maple will flutter on the stem for the last time, how soon the green leaves which yet preserve their freshness will change their hue to a brown or yellow, and go fluttering to the earth to mix with the decaying foliage already ready there. While he notes it, he has an almost irresistible desire to wander in the forest, and to observe more closely; but he enjoys such scenes, we would advise to go the country quickly, as such rapid changes in vegetation are taking place, that the beauty and glory of the forests will soon have departed.

Josh Billings.—To Correspondents.

Fred.—You aint obliged to ask a gals mother if yu ma go home with her from a party; git the gals endorsement, and sale in; it is proper enuff to ask her to take yure arm, but yu haint got no rite to put yure arm around her waste, unless yu meet a Bear on the rode, and then yu are bound to take yure arm away, just as soon as the Bear gits safely by.

Whip.—Yu are rite; Mules live to a long age; iv'e known them myself to live one hundred years, and not half tri. Yu are rite also, about their being sure-footed; iv'e knowed em to kick a man, twice in a second, ten feet high.

Gertrude.—Your inquiry stamps me. The more I think on it, the more I cant tell. Az near az I can rekolek now I think I dont know. Much might be sed both ways, and neither way be rite. Upon the whole I rather reckon I wud, or I wudnt, just as I thought best or otherwise.

Plutark.—Yu are mistaken; the Shakers dont marry. If young Shakers fall in lov they are so to wedding onions, and kures them forthwith. I kant tell yu now how much it dos kost to jine the Shakers, but I believe that expense used to be, including having yure hair cut and larning how to dance, about \$65.

Sportsman.—Yure inquiry is not adzackly in mi line, but I haste to repli, as follers to wit: The rite length to cut out a dogs tale haz never yet bin fully discovered, but iz undoubtedly some where bak or his ears, provided yu git the dogs consent. N. B.—It aint absolutely necessary the dogs consent should be in riteing.

Kate.—I think Lord-Biron was the author ov the lines yu speke ov; 'twas either him or 'twas Captain Kidd, one or tother. Biron waz dreadful limber at riteing portis, so waz Kidd, but Byron waz the limberest.

IMPEACHING THEIR OWN LOYALTY.—A Methodist Episcopal Conference for a portion of Illinois is now sitting at Springfield. Governor Yates was requested to administer the oath of allegiance to the entire Conference.—*Albany Journal.*

Judging from their proceedings no set of men needed it more. Indeed, to keep them straight for the Union, it was it would be necessary to administer the oath about ten times a day.—*On Anguier.*

A Mrs. Back, of Washington county, has named her baby Green. We hope the little Green Back is a genuine Yankee.



# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER.  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - OCTOBER, 20

**Old Abe's last Joke and Richeat.**  
It will be remembered that for some days after Lee had ceased the pursuit of Meade and fallen back, Lee's whereabouts was a matter of painful doubt and uncertainty at Washington. During this time of doubt, Lincoln sent a message to Meade, ordering him in effect as follows:—You must find Lee and fight. If you whip Lee, you shall have the glory of the victory exclusively to yourself; but if Lee whips you, I, as Commander-in-Chief, having given you this order, will take to myself all the shame of our defeat.

Gen. Rosecrans on his arrival at Cincinnati was met at the boat by an immense number of the people, who escorted him in procession to the Burnet House, where he was welcomed in a handsome speech by Judge Storer, in reply to which the General asserted that the Administration were not to blame for his removal from command, nor Gen. Crittenden nor Gen. McCook. Gen. R. spoke in terms of contemptuous levity of the petty newspaper charges against him. He afterwards made another speech at the Merchants' Exchange of similar import, and left town for his family residence in the country. He is exceedingly popular in Cincinnati and Ohio, and indeed in the West generally and stands as high in public estimation elsewhere as any Federal General in service.

It is calculated that the expenditures of the quartermaster's department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$375,000,000 or \$400,000,000. The clothing bureau alone will swallow upwards of \$100,000,000.

Wood is selling in Nashville at \$12 per cord, with the prospect of paying \$20 for the same quantity soon.

Eastern counterfeiters have commenced issuing counterfeit money on Eastern banks. These bills may be soon expected in the West to buy corn and other products. It would be well to watch this money closely, and reject all of it that you are not sure is good.

D. A. MAHONEY, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.—This gentleman, the victim of Fort Lafayette, has been elected Sheriff of the county of Dubuque by a majority of 1,300. He is an avowed peace man.

Among the familiar faces we have been accustomed to greet, an opportunity must not be slighted to notice the departure of Mr. W. A. Brown for Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, long and favorably known to the public, as the gentlemanly and attentive Clerk of the "LEE HOUSE." Whatever be his future field of action, he has our cordial wishes that success and happiness attend.

The lady shirt makers in New York earn exactly 62½ cents a dozen, and by working their fingers to the bone can complete six garments per diem. Sing away, Hood.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order relieving Gen. McNeil of the command of the District of Southwest Missouri, and placing him in command of the District of the Frontier, vice Gen. Blunt, who is ordered to report at Leavenworth. Gen. Sanborn takes command of Southwest Missouri. Gen. Ewing's District of the Border is extended so as to embrace the entire State of Kansas.

An Order has been issued by Gen. Fry, requiring all able-bodied free male negroes, between the ages of 16 and 50 to report to the Quarter-master at Camp Nelson, for service as teamsters; and failing to do so, they will be impressed for work on the rail road.

The Republicans have the Legislature of Pennsylvania. In the Senate they have one majority and in the House of Representatives two or three.

The State of Vermont has secured only 700 soldiers under the conscription, and all, of these, with the exception of about 100, are substitutes.

The crew of the Florida have made \$10,000 each. A cotemporary thinks privateering almost as good as contracting.

Gen. POPE is to receive an appointment as corps commander in Rosecrans' army, probably superseding McCook or Crittenden.

Chicamauga, the river near which the late battle was fought, in North Georgia, is an Indian name, signifying the River of Death.

Gen. Grant has rescinded his order restricting the charges of steamboats on the Mississippi to three quarters of a cent per mile in the case of soldiers. The fare between Cairo and Memphis is now \$6.

Lookout Mountain, from which Bragg endeavors to bombard Rosecrans, is 1,800 feet higher than Chattanooga. Three miles distant by wagon road, less than two miles in a direct line. Missionary Ridge, where the rebel dispatches are dated, is about 1,000 feet higher, and three miles from Chattanooga by road, and two by air line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga, which lies in a basin formed by the mountainous ranges around it.

## THE WAR NEWS.

The operations of the week past have developed no great action in the field. Picket skirmishes have taken place between the forces of Lee and Meade on the Rappahannock, and some light actions have occurred in Tennessee and west of the Mississippi river. The probability is, that the campaign in Virginia is ended for this year and will not be resumed before next Spring on that theatre, and meantime both sides will hasten to reinforce the respective armies confronting each other at and near Chattanooga. From present indications, the decisive battle of this year, if not of the war, will be fought between Bragg and Grant, the latter having superseded Rosecrans, in consequence of the consolidation of the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee under Grants' command. Rosecrans has been relieved from service and ordered to report by letter from Cincinnati, where he has arrived and received a warm and gratifying reception from an immense body of the people. Gen. Thomas succeeds to the command of the army of the Cumberland in place of Rosecrans.

Burnside is still widening his occupation of East Tennessee and said to be already master of that important region, and it is even conjectured in some quarters that he will move upon Lynchburg, Va., in which case he will no doubt be met by Lee's army or a portion of it.

Grants' army on the Mississippi appears to be inactive except an expedition about to be led by Gen. McPherson into the centre of the State.

We hear no more of Bank's expedition into Texas.

The siege of Charleston still drags its slow length along. The Federal vessels are afraid of the obstructions and torpedoes which the rebels have planted in the harbor, to prevent vessels of war getting within close range of the city.

The proposition of bridging the Ohio at Louisville is to be revived. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Jeffersonville road, the proposition was taken up and considered with favor. It is said that the structure will be built in the vicinity of the foot of Fourth street.

The monthly statements of the United States Mint for the month of September shows a gold coinage of \$261,552.55, mostly in double eagles, and silver coinage of \$2,674.88. Of cents there were coined 3,800,000, the value of \$38,000. The total coinage of the month was \$327,227.43, and the whole number of pieces 3,897,525.

Maj. Liston, of 4th Confederate cavalry, recently captured Capt. Smith of Sheridan's staff, 257 wagons, (including 14 sutler's wagons,) and 487 men, at Waldron's Bridge.

A commercial newspaper reporter in New York has made, it is said; during the last twelve months, \$250,000 in stock speculations.

Only eighty-six million tons of coal are used in England annually for manufacturing purposes. The supply will not last over 200 years.

The Russian fleet will remain all winter in American waters.

The Prince of Wales has bought Byron's Newstead Abbey.

The following named officers leave the army on December 1st, to take their seats in the U. S. House of Representatives: Gen. R. C. Schenck, 43 district; Ohio; Gen. John A. Garfield, 19th district; Ohio; Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, 6th district; Indiana; Gen. Green Clay Smith, 6th district; Kentucky; Gen. Ben. F. Loan, 7th district, Missouri; Gen. F. P. Blair, 1st district, Missouri; Col. Wm. R. Morrison 12th district, Illinois.

Woman, said a minister of the gospel, "is made like unto man with a slight variation." "Thank God for that slight variation," exclaimed an enthusiastic deacon; who had listened attentively to the remarks of the first speaker.

The crew of the Florida have made \$9,000 each. A cotemporary thinks piracy is almost as good as contracting.

The daily national loan at six per cent. now reaches over a 1,000,000 a day.—Last year the people were loaning the Government, for a considerable time, over 3,000,000 a day, without interest—when the Secretary was paying out Treasury notes.

SALES OF FAYETTE LAND.—A portion of the farm of James Foley de'd about 3 miles from Lexington, was sold two weeks since as follows: 90 acres for \$126 per acre, and 15 acres at \$105.

Geo. W. Hall's farm containing upwards of 400 acres, about the same distance from Lexington, brought \$100 50 per acre.

Wm. Downing's farm, of 800 acres, sold in parcels at an average of \$101 per acre. Abraham Van Meter's farm, of 350 acres, 3 miles from Lexington, on the L. & F. Railroad sold on the 6th, inst. for \$96 per acre.

John Morgan's Factory property, near the Covington depot, sold on the 6th, inst. for \$5,800.

The political news by the Canada is unimportant. Henry Ward Beecher had made a forcible speech in Liverpool, without any riot as was anticipated. The meeting however, was disgracefully interrupted.

One of the heaviest snow storms ever witnessed at St. Louis, prevailed on the 22d, ending with a clear freezing night.

**Operations of the Army of the Potomac.**  
The army correspondent of the New York Times sends a long review of the result of the late operations on the Potomac, in which he says:

As to the results of the movement, the rebels did not succeed in any considerable capture; the movements of the Lieutenants on whom Lee relied to execute his plans were too slow; the retrograde movement of Meade too swift and too skillful to afford him the fitting opportunity for battle, and the one practical result obtained in the destruction of the railroad, and what that involves.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.**  
This work has been very thoroughly done. Lee's whole army having been engaged on it for two days. From Bristoe to the Rappahannock the destruction is complete—bridges burned, culverts blown up, ties taken up and burned, rails twisted and rendered useless, cuts filled up, &c., &c. The engineers say that it will be at least a month before it can be again put in running order. It is with no small mortification, therefore, that we have to confess that the rebels have achieved an end fully commensurate with the labor and risk of the campaign. The rebel theory, so far as it consists in the Army of the Potomac to a role of inactivity in Virginia, is accepted by our own Generals, and it will depend on the conduct of those who direct military operations over the whole theater of war how far the pass to which the rebels have brought affairs in Virginia will affect the fortunes of the war on other fields.

**PROSPECTS.**  
It remains to be seen what action the military authorities at Washington will take in regard to the Army of the Potomac, in view of the pass to which affairs have been brought by the late campaign. Every one in the army here agrees that active operations against Richmond by this line are over for this year. I may say, further that every body is persuaded that nothing can ever be done against Richmond by this line. The map is against our ever being able to do any thing effective in this way by any such force as we now have. Every General in the army agrees that the south side of the James River is the only line on which to operate directly against Richmond. If, therefore, the Army of the Potomac is for the present to do nothing, we should at once abandon this barren wilderness, fortify the fords of the Potomac, man the defenses of Washington thoroughly, and send two or three of our best corps to the decisive theater of war in the South-west. When the business there is once well done, it will be no longer a question either of Richmond or of Virginia. WILLIAM SWINTON.

**Tennessee to be Reoccupied.**  
[From the Atlanta Register.]

We stated on a former occasion that the very existence of the Confederate States and army were dependent upon the reoccupation of Tennessee by General Bragg. Our enemies know this as well as our own Commander-in-Chief. There is no risk or sacrifice, no concentration of strength that will be spared in the accomplishment of the re-conquest of Tennessee. The Army of Virginia will be thrown upon East Tennessee, and that of the Mississippi Valley upon Rosecrans' rear, in the direction of Murfreesboro. The calm that followed the storm at Chickamauga is the passage of more terrible events, and the coming shock of contending armies on the soil of Tennessee will be decisive of the fate of the Confederacy.

If any one doubts the necessity which would impel President Davis to sacrifice Richmond, Charleston and Mobile, all, to reacquire East Tennessee, he need only ask the Commissary General by what agencies and from what source the armies of the South have been sustained. During the first year of the war Eastern Tennessee furnished the Confederate States with 25,000,000 pounds of bacon. Last year the State of Tennessee fed the army. It is ascertained that the prevalence of hog cholera throughout the South has prevented the production of more than the wants of the people require. Our soldiers would hardly fight well if confined to bread and water, and it therefore happens that the Commissary General is the Commander-in-chief for the nonce, and his fiat has gone forth that Tennessee must be redeemed.

**The Texas Expedition.**  
The United States steamer Blenville, Commander Mullaney, of the Western Gulf Squadron, touched in this harbor, on her way to Philadelphia for repairs. She brings the important intelligence, which had been received at New Orleans, just before her departure, that the grand expedition under Major General Banks, in person, had effected a landing at Point Isabel, Texas, a small place at the mouth of the Rio Grande River. Two corps, one under Major General Franklin, and the other in command of a Major General whose name we did not learn.

We copy the above from the Port Royal New South, of October 17, which reached us to-day by the steamer Fulton. Our last dates from New Orleans were to the effect, at which time it was stated that General Banks, in person, was with the Franklin-Weitzel Expedition, pushing on to Texas, by way of Atakapas. If that news was true, it was difficult credit the report by the Blenville. Possibly a naval expedition, distinct from that marching overland to Texas, may have been quietly sent off to Point Isabel—and to that it is probable the statement by the Blenville has reference.—Exp.

**CONSTITUTIONAL POINT DECIDED.**—In an ejectment case before the Circuit Court of Kenton County, Judge Doniphan has decided, after full argument, that the act of 1857, amending the Statute of Limitations, is unconstitutional and void, being repugnant to that section of the Constitution of the State which says that no act passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

A letter from Vicksburg says: Soldiers' letters must be prepaid in full to reach them. I wish a note were made of that that might know of it. It is too bad that a letter, which is to him more than money, should fail to reach him for want of two cents. Often a letter weighs a hair more than one stamp, which will condemn it to the dead letter office. This is a matter of great importance to them. Under the old rates, postage, if not fully paid, could be paid at the end of the route; that can not be done now—it must be paid in full at the place of mailing. Let them remember this.

Parson Brownlow left Covington on the 21st with a carload of printing material, bound for Knoxville.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—E. A. Paul sends the following to this bureau:

**HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,**  
October 25.  
The enemy's infantry recrossed the Rappahannock this morning upon two pontoon bridges, near Orange and Alexandria Railroad bridge, and driving back General Gregg's cavalry division, which lost heavily, they had a short engagement with two brigades of our infantry, one belonging to the Second Corps, the other to the Third Corps. The enemy now occupy the lines, the left of which rests near Beverly Ford, crossing railroad near Bolton Station, and extending toward Stafford Court-house.

Col. D. Evans' brigade of Gen. Buford's command had a severe fight this morning near Bolton Station. The enemy showed only infantry in the front.

Among the killed in Gen. Gregg's command is Major C. H. Taggart, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly of Gen. Kilpatrick's staff. Maj. Taggart was shot through the knee, which was so badly shattered as to render amputation necessary; death ensued a short time after the operation was performed. The deceased formerly resided in Philadelphia. He was considered the best swordsman in the army.

The bark Urania, from Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 28th, via St. Helena, Sept. 11, arrived here and reports that the bark Sea-bird, of Boston, was captured by the Alabama in sight of the harbor of Table Bay. She also reports the capture of the bark Anna F. Schmidt, of Boston.

The Florida and Tuscaloosa were cruising on the coast. Sommes had declared he would hang Captain Cooper of the Urania for flying the Stars and Stripes in port while anchored near the Alabama.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The State Department has been officially informed that from and after the 6th of September last an effective blockade will be established and maintained by the French naval forces of all the ports, rivers, havens, roads, creeks, etc., along the coast of Mexico, which are not occupied by the French troops, and which acknowledge the authority of Juarez, from Lagoon, ten leagues south of Matamoros, to, and including Camanche, between 25 deg. 25 min. North, 90 deg. 54 min. West, and 19 deg. 52 min. North, and 92 deg. 50 min. West of the meridian of Paris, and the friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed the period of twenty-five days to complete their loading and leave the blockaded places. The points excepted from the blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Coatzacoalcas, Toluca and Carmen.

A vessel attempting to violate said blockade, will be proceeded against in conformity with the international law, and the treaties in force with neutral powers.

The following circulars have just been issued:

**WAR DEPARTMENT PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'L**  
Washington, Oct. 20, 1863.  
Circular No. 95.—Regiments now in service, which re-enlist as veteran volunteers, under the provisions of Order Nos. 191 and 305, current series, from the Adjutant General's Office, will be credited to the States, and, as far as practicable, to the Congressional Districts and sub-districts to which they belong.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General

WASHINGTON, October 25.—A train of seventeen cattle cars, containing about 126 condemned horses, and a guard of 126 men, all belonging to General Kilpatrick's Third Cavalry Division, started from Gainesville at eleven o'clock Friday night, and when four miles, on the road to Alexandria, and on a curve, the train going at a very rapid rate, several of the track ties gave way precipitating eight of the cars from the track and down a steep embankment. Twenty of the guard were injured, four or five dangerously, but strange to say no one was killed. Many of the horses were killed instantly, and others received such injuries as to render the shooting of them necessary.

**SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.**—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky met in annual session in Frankfort on Wednesday evening last. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. A. A. Hogue, of Transylvania Presbytery, who was the last Moderator present, Dr. Yerkes, the last elected Moderator, being absent on account of illness in his family.

After the sermon, the Synod was called to order, and proceeded to business. Rev. Joel K. Lyle, of West Lexington Presbytery, was elected Moderator, receiving thirty-two votes, to twenty-eight cast for the Rev. Mr. Worrall, of the Ebenezer Presbytery. Rev. James A. Lapsley, of Transylvania Presbytery, was elected Temporary Clerk.

The time of the Synod up to Saturday had been mostly occupied with an appeal by Rev. R. J. Bruckinridge, D. D., and Rev. George Morrison, from a decision of West Lexington Presbytery, dissolving the pastoral connection of the latter gentleman with Mount Pleasant Church, in Harrison County, Ky. The result of the appeal has not transpired.

The Board of Directors of Central College, which met at Frankfort last week, have elected Rev. William L. Breckinridge, D. D., President of that institution, in place of Dr. Lewis W. Green, deceased. This is regarded as an admirable selection.

**THE FRENCH RESIDENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.**  
The Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper writes: "I learn, from high authority, that the petition of the French residents of New Orleans to the Emperor, praying that a suitable fleet may be sent to their protection in the event of any sudden trouble, has been promptly and favorably responded to, and that some half dozen vessels of war will soon be within easy call of the French Consul at that city."

The latest accounts from New Orleans announce the arrival there of the French corvette Colbert.

**A GOOD TRAIT OF "THE TIMES."**—Mr. J. Moore, a practical printer in London, lately stated in a lecture on the History of the Art of Printing: "The proprietors of the Times have done much to improve the condition of the compositors employed in their establishment. For many years a savings bank has been established, to which every compositor is expected to subscribe weekly. A canteen has been fitted up, where viands, wholesome and suitable, are prepared at a small cost to the customers. "There is also a bath to refresh the body after the fatigues of the night. And, better still, dwelling houses have been erected on Mr. Walter's estate, in Berkshire, where the compositors may retire, in their old age, upon a pension."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 22.—Harbitt's scouts report Loring at Grenada, watching the expected advance of McPherson's forces from Vicksburg. Adams is guarding the Jackson & Meridian and Mobile & Ohio Railroads against expected raids. No troops are now at Altona, all having gone to join Wheeler, Stephen D. Lee, Roddy and Forrest. The latter are in Sherman's immediate advance, tearing up the railroad south of the Tennessee river, between Tusculuma and Decatur, and to have a force 10,000 strong. Osterhaus' division, which is in advance, had another severe fight yesterday, losing Colonel Lorenz, of the 30th Iowa, and seven men killed and twenty wounded.

Sherman's hospital depot is at Iuka. Chalmers is reported south of the Tallahatchie river, recruiting for another raid on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Southern papers of the 10th, state Bragg draws 180,000 rations. This is thought to be for a purpose. The balance of Longstreet's corps had arrived from Virginia.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 25.—Yesterday's Richmond Despatch contains the following: Charleston, Oct. 23.—No new movements yet. The Yankees are reported riveting something, and putting the finishing strokes to Gregg and Wagner, and the other batteries at Cumming's Point. The fleet remains idle. Stormy times are expected soon.—The number of Yankee prisoners held in Richmond prisons last night was 12,000.

The following dispatch appears, signed by R. E. Lee: "Gen. Imboden, on the 18th, attacked the garrison at Charleston, on the Shenandoah Valley, capturing 434 prisoners with their arms, &c."

General Forrest's resignation has not been accepted, and he has left Atlanta to enter upon a separate command.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 20.—Official information states that the Yankees are rapidly retreating to the Big Black, pursued by our cavalry. On their retreat they burned some houses in Clinton.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy in barges was discovered near Fort Sumter last night, between twelve and one o'clock, and were driven off with grapeshot.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—It is reported that 200 Rebel cavalry were at Harrodsburg this morning. Danville details say in yesterday morning's Rebel raid our quartermaster and commissary stores were burned, and several citizens robbed by seventy-five guerrillas. After an hour and a half, they went to Shelby's farm and stole 250 Government horses there pastured. Captain Simpson, Provost-Marshal of Stanford, with about 12 men, afterward recaptured these horses and four of the robbers. Our cavalry are in hot pursuit and will probably capture or kill all these robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—Richards' guerrillas, 400 strong, made a raid into Bardonia at a late hour last night. They burned the depot, locomotive and train of cars; robbed the stores and citizens.

On Wednesday the guerrillas, numbering 150, went into Greensburg and robbed the bank of its contents, stole all the horses, and robbed all the stores.

On Wednesday morning, 400 guerrillas robbed all the stores and shops in Columbia, Adair county. The Lebanon train, escorted guard came through this forenoon. The rebels had torn up the track, but did no further damage.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The Treasury Department has recently sent seven or eight million dollars to the West for the payment of troops.

To-day the Treasurer received another package of notes from the wreck of the steamer Ruth. This furnishes additional proof that all the money as alleged, 3,000,000, was on board at the time of the fire.

Over 500 rebel prisoners are to be removed to-morrow from the Old Capitol Prison for exchange.

It is not known in military circles that Bragg has been recently reinforced from Lee's army nor is it believed.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—Dates from Vermilionville up to 10 o'clock last night state there has been skirmishing nearly every day for a week without casualties on our side. To-day we lost six, and the enemy reports the same.

The Rebel salt works in the vicinity of Port Close, Mississippi Sound, have been destroyed.

The U. S. steamer Tennessee destroyed four schooners off the Texas coast. They were heavily loaded with ammunition and stores for the Rebels.

The old flag again floats over Bayou Touse, all obstructions having been removed by our forces.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Fortress Monroe letter to the Herald says that Dr. Wright, executed for the murder of Lieut. Sanborn, attempted to escape, night before last, by assuming his daughter's clothes, but was discovered by the sentinel after he had actually passed the guards.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says repairs on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad will require several weeks.

A deserter from Richmond corroborates the statements of destitution in the city, and fears of another bread riot.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac letter of the 24th says the infantry are maintaining long picket lines, and cavalry brigades are daily making reconnaissances.

A Vicksburg letter to the Herald states that guerrillas in the surrounding country are very troublesome.

Yesterday being the day of the election of Governor of Ohio, the vote of the Ohio soldiers stationed in this city was taken. There were two polls opened, one at Exchange Barracks and the other at Camp Joe Holt. We understand that at the Exchange Barracks 310 votes were cast, only two of which were for Vallandigham. The two that voted for Vallandigham were immediately arrested and placed under guard.—Louisville Democrat, 14th.

**ANOTHER ADVANCE IN THE PAPER MARKET.**—Paper stock and materials have gone up over thirty per cent. in value since the 1st of August. A number of paper mills will only run half time through the winter, others will discontinue entirely. It is said that large importations of paper have been ordered from abroad to supply the demand for fine paper, that can not be manufactured in this country at a profit on the present price of stock.—New York Time.

There is many an unfortunate one, whose heart, like a sunbeam, always appears loyal, in its breaking sunder.

## Commercial.

**MAYSVILLE MARKET.**  
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1863.  
Sugar—New Orleans, 13½ to 15c.  
Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 62 to 65c; Hair Bbls. 67c.  
Coffee 82 to 85c with upward tendency.  
Wheat—Red 1½ 05; White 1½ 10 20.  
Flour—Selling at from \$5 00 to 7 00.  
Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at 54c.  
Crush Sugar, 17c.  
Gran " 17c.  
Loaf " 17c.  
Bacon—Sides 8c; Hams 10 to 12c; Shoulders 6½ cents.  
Lard—10 to 12½c, per lb.  
Hemp—\$120 to \$125 per ton.  
Tobacco—Selling at 7 to 10c lbs.  
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, 1½; Half Bbls. 1¼, Quarters \$4.00.  
Salt—50c. bushel.  
Iron—B. & O. Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6½ to 8; Horse Shoe 3½ to 5c.  
Nails—\$5 to 7 for 10d.  
Rice—9c. per lb.  
Feathers—46 cents lbs.  
Flax Seed—\$1 75 per bushel.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

**AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION**  
Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements, I am increasing hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX, Old Stand on Wall Street.

Mayville, July 17

**OLD HAMS**—200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**NEW HAMS**—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY**—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**STORAGE AND COMMISSION**—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OLD BOURBON**—50 Bbls. choice Bourbon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**BOURBON WHISKY**—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Bbl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COMMON WHISKY**—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FAMILY FLOUR**—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN MEAL**—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**SUGARS**—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**COFFEE**—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**TEAS**—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**FISH**—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORN IN THE EAR**—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**CORDAGE**—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

**OAKUM**—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.



# THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 29

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

LADIES.—We will furnish GODEY'S LADY'S Book and the BULLETIN one year for \$3.50.

A manufacturer in Boston is building one of the largest organs in the country, to be erected in the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, which building will seat 15,000 people.

Lieut. Eben White, of the Seventh U. S. Colored Regiment, was killed by Col. Jno. H. Sotheron, a prominent slaveholder of St. Mary's County, Maryland. Lt. White, with a squad of soldiers, went to the plantation of Sotheron to persuade his negroes to join the regiment; whereupon Sotheron ordered him off, which was not complied with, when he shot him. Col. Sotheron made his escape.

The rate of passage by steamer from San Francisco to New York has been reduced to \$225 for the first cabin, \$102 for the second cabin, and \$75 for steerage.

## Magnolia.

We feel, in noticing the return of this favorite steamer as a regular packet between Mayville and Cincinnati, that we but express the unanimous satisfaction which this announcement will give to all who have ever tested her many good qualities. The MAGNOLIA has been handsomely improved of late, thus affording every facility for the comfort of travelers and the transportation of freight, equal to, if not surpassing her palmiest days. Capt. PATER as usual is in command; while that courteous, attentive, and very able Clerk, Capt. LEW MORRIS presides in the office. We can pay him no better compliment than the assurance to our readers that, he is "the right man in the right place."

A large number of steam engines from ten to forty horse power each are used in the Treasury building in the manufactory of paper—boards, notes, &c.

## Bostona No. 3.

On Saturday evening last, Capt. McCLAIN'S new Boat, the Bostona No. 3, like a beautiful actress whose fame has gone before, made her debut upon the Ohio, as a regular Packet between Cincinnati and Portsmouth. In point of style and elegance, and all that can ensure comfort to passengers, she is not surpassed by any Steamer upon the Ohio river. Her machinery is of the most superior manufacture; her cabin very handsomely arranged; and commanded by officers who understand their profession in connection with polite and attentive Clerks, the Bostona No. 3 will command that patronage, which her favorite name sake so liberally received. In length, she exceeds the old Bostona by twenty-feet; and drawing less water, is better adapted for the present stage of the river.

## Magnificent Apples.

We are indebted to our friend, J. H. DWINE, living in the western quarter of Mason County, for a basket of the most perfect, largest and most beautiful apples we ever saw. They were of the "pound-pippin" variety and more than justified their name by their immense size. They should be called "two pound pippins." Their flavor was delicious.

It is stated that a French war frigate is now on the way to Charleston harbor, for purposes unknown. This vessel will have the same right as the British vessels of war to pass the blockade, and enter the port to communicate with the French Consul at that city.

One hundred and one bales of East Tennessee Cotton reached Cincinnati on Monday night last, via the Kentucky Central Railroad, having been brought from Knoxville to Nicholasville, Ky., in wagons.

The Government has made arrangements to supply steamers on the Mississippi with wood, at prices ranging from \$2.90 to \$3.50 per cord. This will greatly reduce the demand for coal and price of that commodity.

The telegraph informs us that the three hundred dollars exemption clause in the draft will be repealed by the new Congress, which meets in December. This will leave the draft January without any monetary provision.

A commissioner has been appointed by Gen. Grant to examine into the ownership of property at Vicksburg—confiscate that of rebels and place loyal owners in possession of what belongs to them.

The Ladies will find a great variety of Flower Crops at JOSEPH FRANK'S Tin and Store, 2nd street. Now is the time to put away your flowers for the winter.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Little Rock, says that the reception of our troops by the citizens was very cold.

On the 10th inst., two vessels took an aggregate of 2,500,000 of specie for England.

A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form—it is the finest of the fine arts.

There is a spectacle grander than the sea, it is the sky; there is a spectacle grander than the sky, it is the interior of the soul.

MASONIC.—At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Order of High Priesthood, held in Louisville, October 20, 1863, the following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. Rev. P. H. Jeffries, of Newport, Gr. President; E. Thos. Todd, of Shelbyville, Gr. Vice President; E. Rev. R. G. Gardner, of Hardinsburg, Gr. Chaplain; E. Philip Swigert, of Frankfort, Gr. Treasurer; E. Wm. C. Munger, of Louisville, Gr. Recorder; E. Wm. E. Robinson, of Louisville, Gr. Master of Ceremonies; E. Samuel D. McCullough, of Lexington, Gr. Conductor; E. Benj. A. Flood, of Louisville, Gr. Herald; E. L. D. Croninger, of Covington, Gr. Sentinel.

The Grand Council, R. and S. Masters, elected the following officers:

P. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. P.; Thos. Todd, of Shelbyville, D. G. P.; H. Bassett, of Mayville, G. Th. Ill.; L. D. Croninger, of Covington, G. P. C. W.; A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Gr. Sec.; B. Craig, Versailles, Gr. Tr.; Rev. R. C. Gardner, of Hardinsburg, Gr. Chap.; W. E. Robinson, Louisville, G. E. G.; R. C. Mathews, Louisville, Gr. Sentinel.

The following are the officers elected by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky:

Thos. Sadler, Paris, G. M.; Isaac H. Caldwell, Hopkinsville, D. G. M.; W. J. Landrum, Mayfield, G. S. W.; M. J. Williams, Napoleon, G. J. W.; A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, G. Tr.; J. M. S. McCorkle, Greensburg, G. Sec.; H. A. Hunter, Louisville, G. Chap.; Robert C. Mathews, Louisville, G. S. and T.

You may as well become a conductor of other men's lightnings, if you can give out no spark of your own.

The Albany (N. Y.) Argus and Atlas states that the whole draft in New York has not given the Government more than 5,000 men. Fifty thousand men were called for. The Argus adds:

"A large majority of these troops have been raised in Democratic localities. The Republican sections of the State have afforded neither conscripts nor substitutes."

## Interesting from Texas.

Houston, Sept. 28, 1863.—The result of the Sabine Pass fight shows it to be the most brilliant of the age. Forty-two men, all told, were attacked in their battery by four gunboats, backed by a fleet of transports of twenty vessels, carrying over ten thousand men. We captured two of the gunboats, with all on board, crippled a third, which afterward sunk at sea, and sent the whole force back where it started from.

The number of killed and wounded Yankees was greater than our entire number.—The number of prisoners was eight times our entire force. The number of guns captured was more than double the number we had, and five times the weight of metal. These men were Jeff Davis Guard, a company of Irish volunteers, raised in the city of Houston, in 1861, for the war. Silver medals have been presented to each member of the garrison by the citizens of this city.

The gunboat Clifton, one of the captured boats, is now in as good condition as when the attack was made, and is the headquarters for the time being of General Magruder, Commander Cadwall, of the Clifton, and Capt. Thompson, of the Sackem, together with the balance of the officers captured, are confined in the Court-house in this city.

## Dr. Roback's Yearly Resume.

DISEASE EXPELLED FROM THE BLOOD BY DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—I know of fourteen hundred and fifty-one persons, some of whom have been radically cured by my Scandinavian medicines, and I do not hear of one in a thousand of the cures that my Medicines effect. Among them, as copied from my record are 240 of Dyspepsia; 136 Liver Complaint; 117 Rheumatism; 22 Scrofula in adults; 67 Scrofula in children; 135 General Debility; 47 Sexual Disability; 186 Tetters and other diseases of the Skin; 36 Fits; 215 Fever and Ague; 250 various diseases. I have now over 4,500 agents. See advertisement.

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, October 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Hiram Baker, JOHN B. HAWSE, Esq., and the beautiful and accomplished Miss MARY HALEY, all of Mason County, Ky.

On the morning of the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Grant, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN H. PURNELL, formerly of this city, to Miss BERTHA DE ROODIE, of Louisville.

We were pleased to greet the smiling countenance of our young friend in company with his beautiful and accomplished bride. May nuptial bliss occur as they go hand in hand together upon Life's tremulous ocean, to blight the prospects which now seem so very fair; but trusting in each other's affection, may they ever be happy and content.

May Heaven so guard this loving pair, That clouds may never o'er their way; May peace and virtue be their share, Of Life's bright future, glorious day. R.

## DIED.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, October 22, KATE C. HICKMAN, eldest daughter of H. J. Hickman, formerly of this city, aged 16 years and 8 months.

## "Flower Crops!"

JUST Received a variety of sizes of FLOWER CROCKS. For sale at JOSEPH FRANK'S Tin & Store, 2nd street. Mayville, Oct. 29, 1863.

## Coal Oil Reduced!

90 CTS PER GALLON RETAIL; Larger quantities at smaller figures. Oct. 29th. At J. H. RICHESON'S.

## Coal Oil!

PRICE REDUCED! At SEATON & BRODRICK'S

## WINDOW GLASS!

ALL SIZES At SEATON & BRODRICK'S

## Harper's Magazine!

HARPER for November—the closing No. of the present volume received by G. W. BLATTERMAN, 2nd Street. oct29

## Special Notices.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. IT IS NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impaired by age or disease. All scurfy, itching dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co. 202 Broadway, New-York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. oct183-6mo.

WYNKOOP'S ICELAND PECTORAL. Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Pulmonary organs are ever prevalent, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure and uproot these complaints, must be Expectorant, Anodyne and Invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever mastered this class of diseases like Dr. Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Parotid Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c. The Rev. J. J. Potter certifies, "that I have used Dr. Wynkoop's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe Pulmonary Complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Potter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails. It is composed of pure Iceland-Moss, Balm of Gilead, Peruvian Balsam, Elecampane, Comfrey, Burdock, and other invaluable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Full descriptions, recommendations and directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all principal Druggists. Prepared by Dr. R. D. Wynkoop, and sold by D. S. Barnes & Co. New-York. oct1-6m.

## HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have.—Sold everywhere.

## DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.

General Agents, Oct 1, '63 6m. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

## MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Mayville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

## HATS AND CAPS

## AND

## Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

## LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

## MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Mayville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

## To the Ladies Only!

IF YOU WISH TO BUY TUCK OR SIDE COMBS, Call and see our new and beautiful assortment just received. We have them in Sets and Separate of Shell, Coral, Amber, Steel, Gilt, Ivory, Berlin Wire, Buffalo Horn, India Rubber, &c., &c.

We also a few BELT BUCKLES of Steel, Jet, Plating, &c. Call early and make your selections while the assortment is good.—They can be found at our NEW DRUG STORE, Cor. 2nd & Court. SEATON & BRODRICK. oct18

## DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint & Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make weak men strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clove-buds, Orange Peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock, S.-T.—1860—X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received. SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., January 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble Soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is most marvelous and gratifying. Such a preparation as this I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent

## WILLARD'S HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYLVESTER CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

I have been so ill with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and to my astonishment am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S.-T.—1860—X. means. Yours truly, H. B. KINGSLAY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Dec 21, '62.

Messrs P. H. DRAKE & Co. We are compelled to order 12 doz. Plantation Bitters to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours, SILAS F. MILLER & Co. Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Dec 21, 1861.

I have been so ill with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and to my astonishment am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S.-T.—1860—X. means. Yours truly, H. B. KINGSLAY.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Dec. 20, 1862

Messrs DRAKE & Co. The Plantation Bitters appears to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly, T. P. SAUNDERS & Co.

Oct. 1, 1863 6mo.

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubby, &c., &c.

## GREAT BARGAINS!!!

MR. R. DAWSON, Trustee for G. G. CURTIS & Co., of Kentucky Nursery, near the City of Mayville, has ready for fall delivery, in the finest condition and of vigorous growth; a very large and select stock of Fruit Trees, say at least

100,000 stocks of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c., &c.

Together with the smaller fruits, as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c.

the list embracing 60 choice varieties of Apples and 30 varieties of Peaches, which he will sell at 5 cents each; HEDGE'S CHINA at 10 cents; and other descriptions of fruit trees at proportionately low rates.

He has also a large variety of splendid ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, &c.; Firs; Spruce, Scotch and Austrian Pines, at equally favorable rates.

Planters will never have a better selection of stock on equally favorable terms. Orders left at PERRY'S Tan Yard Stand will receive prompt attention. [October 22, 1863—tf.] [Eagle copy 1 month in Weekly.]

## New Grain Store!

HAVING Retired from the firm of ALEX. Power & Co., I will continue on my own account in the Grain Trade, on Wall Street, next door to Alex. Maddox, and solicit all our old customers to give me a call, as I have a large number of Sacks and feel confident of my ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may be pleased to deal with me. ALEX. POWER. Mayville, Ky., July 1, 1863.

## Braiding All the Go!

I HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A LARGE variety of new Style STAMPS, which in addition to my former stock enables me to offer a greater variety of BRAIDING PATTERNS than can be found in the City. I am prepared to Stamp Ladies' or Children's Dresses or Cloaks, in the latest style, on short notice and at moderate rates.

Ladies are invited to call and see my PATTERNS. MRS. GEO. A. BETHUNE. Mayville, Oct. 15. Second street.

## UNION COAL OIL,

ALWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowest market price by BEN PHISTER.

## Come down in the center, That's what it means!

N. C.

## SADDLERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SITUATED so as to give his undivided attention to the Manufacture of every article connected with the SADDLE AND HARNESS TRADE!

He has now on hand and in process of making, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Saddles; Saddle Bags; Buggy, Carriage, Brake and Sulkey Harness; Wagon and Plow Gear; Riding Bridles, with Backing, Port and Snaffle Bits; Waggon, Buggy, Coach, Sulkey and Riding Whips; Hog and Kipekin Collars; Horse Covers, suitable for all seasons; Leather, Web and Rope Halters; Worsted, Cotton and Hemp Girths; Red top and Iron strap Hames; Dray and Cart Harness; in short every thing usually kept in a Saddle Establishment, which will be sold at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to punctual dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.

All Repairing attended to at once, at my Old Stand, on 2nd street, to find which, "Come down in the Center," between Market & Sutton. T. K. RICKETTS. Mayville, March 26th, 1863.

## NEW CHINA, GLASS

AND

## Queensware House!!

## R. ALBERT,

Second Street,

One door below Geo. Arthur's Confectioner Store, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE AND FANCY GOODS in great variety, as Vases, Toilet Sets in China, Parian Marble and Bohemian Glass, Jewel Boxes; Fancy and Toy Boxes, Toy Tea Sets, &c. Also Tea Sets in French and English China, plain and gilt.—Plated and Britannia Casters, and Plated Table Ware of all descriptions.

Also, a large and fine assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS of all sizes and styles, Burners, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks; the very best of pure Coal Oil, Cans, &c. All of which will be sold for CASH at the very lowest Cincinnati prices.

Call, see and judge for yourselves! Mayville, Sept. 3, 1863. R. ALBERT.

## TALL AND SQUAT JARS, with Ja-

paned Tops, of all sizes at

SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

## A. B. COCHRAN'S

FAMILY GROCERY STORE,

No 32, west-side Market st.,

MAYSVILLE KY.

JUST received a large stock of Family and Assorted Groceries, such as Sugar, Syrup, Coffee, Tea, Mackerel, Fish, Nutmegs, Spices, Candles, Willow and Wooden Ware, Broom, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., &c.

Having bought all my Goods for cash, and my motto being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," I can assure all who may give me a call, the cheapest Groceries in the city.

The best quality of COAL OIL always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price.

N. B. Five year Old Bourbon on tap, and the best of all kinds of Liquors constantly on hand. Mayville, Ky., March 19, 1863. A. B. C.

## SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low

June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

## JEWELRY!!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of the Latest Fashions. I have also on hand a large stock of

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A large Stock of MATERIAL kept on hand to accommodate the trade.

Particular attention paid to Repairing and Cleaning Watches. Jewelry & Silver Ware made to Order.

C. F. DUFEU, Next door to Sensation Store. Mayville, Ky., June 4th, 1862.

## Cincinnati Outdone!

I WILL SELL BOOTS AND SHOES TO DEALERS Cheaper than you can buy them in Cincinnati! I have all the best brands, so popular in this market, bought exclusively FOR CASH OF THE MANUFACTURERS. Call and examine my Stock and you will find it for your interest to buy of me. TERMS CASH! Mayville, Sept. 24, 1863. S. S. MINER.

## ENVELOPES.

75,000 BUFF ENVELOPES; 20,000 White Envelopes; 5,000 Opague Do. 5,000 Official Do.

Just received from the Eastern Manufacturer and for sale at Cincinnati prices. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

## RETAIL DEALERS.

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE RE- tail Demands of this Market on the most favorable terms. My facilities for obtaining superior BOOTS & SHOES cannot be surpassed. Mayville, Sept. 24, '63. S. S. MINER.

## Leather and Findings.

I HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF LEATHER and Findings: New York, Buffalo and Cincinnati Sole; French and American Calf and Kip Skins; Upper Leather, &c.; &c. Mayville, Sept. 24, '63. S. S. MINER.

## Coal Oil Lamps!

A Large stock on hand, of many styles and a great variety, for sale at our Drug Store, Corner Court & 2nd streets, Mayville, Ky. oct8 SEATON & BRODRICK.

## COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps

at retail ALEX. MADDOX

## L. H. LONG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.,

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, ——— KENTUCKY.

June 12, 1863-17

## BACON SHOULDERS—A choice lot

Oct1 At BEN PHISTER'S.



DR. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an



**RULES FOR DETECTING COUNTERFEITS.**—Examine the vignette or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy. Examine well the faces; see if the expression is distinct and easy, natural and life-like—particularly the eyes. See if the drapery dress fits well—looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly. Examine the medallion rolling, the heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c.; see if they are regular, smooth and uniform—not scratchy, this work, in the genuine, looks, as if it had been raised on the paper, and is very seldom successfully imitated. Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank to see they are all upright, perfectly true and even; if sloping, of a uniform slope. Carefully examine the shading or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, etc.; see if it is clear, or looks as if it were colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even.

The following is an extract from the Farewell Address of General Andrew Jackson:

"But the Union can not be preserved, and the Constitution maintained, by the mere coercive power conferred to the General Government. Its foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, and in the protection it gives to life, liberty, property and character. If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty."

The true man walks calmly amid the wickedness and cruelties of the world, like Daniel among lions.

Greek fire is a composition of asphalt, nitre and sulphur. It can't be extinguished by water.

The Bank of England does not retain all its specie at its own pleasure. On the 8th of September last it received £38,000 on deposit, and the same day lost 149,680 sovereigns, which were shipped to Brazil to pay balances and to buy coffee.

Our currency has gone down again. If Mr. Chase don't take care he will get it to par—bushel of potatoes for a bushel of greenbacks.—[Louisville Democrat.]

A Democratic friend propounds the following: How much have the planks of the Chicago platform cost per foot? That is a question which interests thirty millions of Americans, but it will never be completed—scarcely the whole debt, to say nothing of the blood, the tears and lamentations of the widows and orphans.

HOW THE ADMINISTRATION IS SAVING THE COUNTRY.—The Providence Post says:

"One day last week a teamster in Albany backed his horse into the river, and tying a rope around his neck, succeeded in saving him from drowning but choked him to death. The fellow, a contemporary thinks, was only illustrating how the administration is saving the country."

Lake Superior mines have furnished 156,000 tons of copper ore this year, and have plenty more on hand.

A MODEL POSTMASTER.—The Evansville Journal says that Mr. John Ingle, Sr., Postmaster at Saundersville, Ind., for the last forty years, wrote to the Third Assistant a few days ago, asking a settlement of his account for the last twenty years. He received his account a few days ago, which showed a balance in his favor of twenty-seven dollars and upward.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT is responsible for the following:

"The contractors' time of carrying on the war is busy and busy."

Those among them who have been Democrats are also in favor of selling out to the Administration.—[Cin. Eng.]

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT is responsible for the following:

"Hydraulic presses are used to print the National currency. An appropriate way of creating a floating debt."

"States Rights now have become States Rites, and the Federal Government invites us to the funeral."

A Parisian physician, considering typhus fever to be a kind of paralysis or asphyxia of the vital functions, occasioned by the inhalation of lethiferous atmosphere either from a typhoid patient or any other morbid source, admits air freely to the invalid's bed-room, to which plan he attributes many remarkable cures. He says there can be no infection in the open air—fresh air, moreover, enables a patient to take stimulants which he could not otherwise bear.

THE NEW YORKERS think that their Russian visitors are the jolliest fellows in the world, and the apple women there concluded that they never saw any real gentlemen before. The sailors have their pockets full of silver coins of unknown value, and they look a little blank when postage currency is offered them for change, but always take it, out of regard to the country they are visiting, we suppose.

THE CHOLERA IN CHINA.—We have distressing news from Shanghai, by the John Jay of the raging of the cholera to a fearful extent. All the Americans who could get away were leaving. Business was paralyzed. One account states that thirteen hundred foreigners had died, and that the Bay was full of native dead bodies. During the summer the "registered" number of deaths of Europeans and Americans amounted to one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven, over one-third the white resident inhabitants. Among the Chinese the mortality is frightful.—San Francisco Journal.

"Figgers vont lie, vill they?" said a needy genius, holding on to a lamp post. "Vell, perhaps they vont; but I see a figger as vont stand anyhow."

"Handcuffs for Freeman"—Change of "White Men"—these are some of the feeble terms that faintly shadow forth the inexpressible degradation and slavery to which the American people have fallen in the third year of the war for the Nigger.

**"The Light of Other Days."**—There is something in this simple expression—simple yet grand—because it carries with it a lofty strain of poetic fervor, with its long train of imperishable memories, however joyous or sorrowful the events that a retrospective glance may recall from the tomb of buried years.

There is an eloquence in this brief compass of words which appeals to our fidelity as we wander through the oft times dimly lighted windings of by-gone hours, or faint would seek to live o'er again the sunny moments of our better days. The light which once beamed so brightly, may have ceased in after years to shine upon the brow all furrowed with cares; its beauty may have departed, and its voice be only heard in reproachful accents over broken promises or dishonored resolves; but as a lone star when all others have grown dim that serves as a beacon light to the mariner when far at sea—so does there remain with some portion of each human history, an ever green grove that no wintry storm can blight; some pleasing recollection that is beautifully blended with "the light of other days."

You reader, have experienced those musings which steal upon the soul in the dim twilight of an autumnal eve—musings that at one time were suggestive of a withered leaf that had scattered its "sweetness upon the desert air," anon that caused your heart to throb with unspeakable delight. Many years have fled since you were a child; but the song you loved to sing is cherished as fondly now as then, as though it were only yesterday that you first learned to fathom the purity of a mother's love—the melting tenderness of a "sister dear!" Have any dark threads been woven in your web of fate? Have any hopes so carefully nursed been buried from their proud summit and crumbled at your feet? Have you while watching the setting sun as it imparted a golden tinge to each passing cloud, capping you to exclaim: "how beautiful! how grand!"—ever drawn a comparison to its parting rays? Your response needs no strong effort of the mind to tell in truth what emotions were aroused; it requires no vivid imagery to clothe in faithful hues an every day occurrence—an every day scene.

"The Light of Other Days"—truly how significant the moral that our experience assures us is intimately associated with those five little words! What dreams of happiness lie slumbering there; how beautiful the visions that sometimes return to us upon tireless wings; and though we may discover amid that rose-crowned wreath a thorn that is never a welcome guest, asking ourselves the question: Why hast thou intruded here? Yet 'tis sweet "in the still night when slumber's chains have bound us" to linger upon the shores of those early years.

We know the Sun as yesterday will set to-day; but we feel that on the morrow, his beams will arise again. We are "hoping on, hoping ever;" for existence would be blank without its influence; 'tis the guardian spirit of the darkest night!

R. H. L.

A New England Tract Society, is now publishing Playing Cards with a hymn printed on the back of each card, to supply soldiers in the Army, thus blending morality with amusement.

THE SOLDIER DEAD.—In one burial ground in Washington, near the old Soldiers' Home, there have been over 7,000 interments of soldiers, of which about five thousand bodies still remain—two thousand having been disinterred by relatives or friends. These interments are made in accordance with a plan of the ground as laid out into divisions, with each grave marked, and a record accurately kept of the name, date, military organization, &c., so that, as a general thing, the visitor may always find the tomb of any of the departed in whom he may be interested. Many friends of deceased persons here interred who had come to Washington with the view of removing the remains, have refrained from doing so after finding them so satisfactorily put to rest in these grounds, which of themselves are quite beautiful and at a commanding elevation.

WILD GESE.—The first flock of wild geese seen this season flew southward over Hartford Conn., on Sunday. This indication of approaching colder weather comes earlier than usual this year.

The shoddy contractors are now discussing the question; whether it is cheaper for them to use greenbacks or stone coal for fuel this winter.

The efforts of the administration to the emancipated slaves in the South, has cost us 750,000 lives, and 3,050,000,000 of money. How do you like it?

A Republican speaker applauds the greenbacks as the best currency we ever had. They certainly are the cheapest.—[Louisville Democrat.]

Lady.—Do you like codfish balls, Mr. H? Mr. H. hesitating—I really don't know, madam, I never recollect attending any.

A woman of the right kind, reading after a man, follows him, as Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz, and her gleanings are often the finest of the wheat.

LEGITIMATE FRUIT.—We are told of a bit of practical amalgamation which is credible. It is to the effect that the wife of an officer of a Wisconsin regiment has, since the death of her husband, which occurred about a year ago, become the mother of an interesting juvenile citizen of "African descent," which is said to look, for all the world, like the greasy contraband which the officer brought from the South and introduced into his family. It is a sad case, if true.—[Oshkosh (Wisc.) Review.]

The theologians may be corrected in saying that we are not saved by good works, but undoubtedly we are damned for the want of them.

Fortresses and bulwarks are not half so secure as a kind, cheerful woman's little mental domain, with no other protection than its ring-fence of evergreens.

**FRANK & COONS, Attorneys at Law,**  
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.  
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.  
June 1892.

**J. K. SUMRALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.  
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.  
Jan 16, 1892-17

**E. C. PHISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.  
MAYSVILLE, KY.  
August 14, 1892.

**Sewing Machine for Sale.**  
I have a No. 1 Ladd & Webster Sewing Machine, in fine running order that I will sell at a reduced price.  
CHAS. WHITE, Boot & Shoe Store.

**The Kentucky Harvester.**  
Having had large orders for the celebrated Reaping and Mowing Machine, all being sold but one. Those not supplied would do well to call early and secure them. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.  
June 25, 1892.

**Cider Mill.**  
I have for sale a splendid Cider Mill, also Mills for pressing Native Wine. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.  
June 25.

**Oil.**  
Lard Oil; Lubricating Oil; Pure Burning Coal Oil and wagon axle Grease. For sale by JOHN H. RICHESON.

**SEALING WAX & CORKS for Fruit**  
Cans, Jars, Jugs, &c. For Sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE the Farm on which I now reside, containing 150 ACRES:  
One mile South-east of Germantown, on the Mayslick road, with good Frame Dwelling, Barns, Ice House, &c., and never-failing Water. A Young Crab Orchard, of 13 acres, growing nicely. Permission given to Seed this Fall. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises. Sept 10, 1892-JOHN D. TAYLOR.

**CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE!**  
HAVING purchased of S. C. PARCE, the entire Stock of CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, we will continue the business in the house formerly occupied by Pearce, Tolle & Holton. We have on hand and are receiving a large and complete Stock of staple and fancy GOODS of every description. We keep constantly on hand a large and select assortment of French China Tea Sets, Casters, SILVER PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA WAITERS VASES, LOOKING GLASSES and all articles of China and Glassware, all of which we offer at Cincinnati prices for Cash. We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Prompt attention given to all orders.  
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market Street, opposite Goddard House, Maysville, Ky., March 19, 1893.

**REMOVAL!**  
LOUIS STINE would respectfully inform his customers and friends that he has removed to Cadwallader's Building in the room formerly occupied by the Telegraph Office.

**Fall and Winter Goods!**  
LOUIS STINE  
MERCHANT TAILOR AND GENTS FURNISHER,  
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Reasonable Goods in his line, which is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for CASH. He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.  
October 1, 1893. LOUIS STINE.

**DROP IN AND LOOK AROUND!**  
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!  
BLUM & HECKINGER  
TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN forming their friends and patrons and the public of Mason and adjoining counties generally, that they have received a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Than ever was imported to this market. They will continue to receive Weekly accessions to their Stock.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of Goods for their

**MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,** Which consist of CLOTHS; DOBSKINS; French, English and Domestic CASSIMERES; GREENADINE, SILE and VELVET VESTINGS. Which, under the superintendence of their celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will be got up to Order, at short notice. They are in receipt of Scott's and Glen Cross' Latest Patterns, and can insure all who call on them, a fashionable suit at the most reasonable terms. They keep on hand constantly a large and well selected assortment of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!! The celebrated FRENCH GLOVES; NECKTIES; COLLARS; GLOVES; HANKYERCHIEFS; UMBRELLAS; &c.; &c. Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags, a full assortment always on hand. Their stock of HATS & CAPS is complete. CALL AND EXAMINE.  
Maysville, October 5th, 1893.

**COMBINATION MILL!**  
CIDER & GRAPE MILL, CORN SHELTER and SHUCKER, all combined in one MILL, a new and complete Machine, just received and for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.  
July 23, 1893.

**BLUE GRASS SEED—Best quality, for sale**  
low by BEN PHISTER.

**GRAIN, GROCERY, COMMISSION HOUSE,**  
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets, MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

**I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE** in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook, over, north-east corner of Third & Market Streets. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.  
June 19th, 1892. BEN PHISTER.

**CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar,** of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**SYRUP.**—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**TOBACCO** of all grades and prices, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19  
Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

**VINEGAR** of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19.

**APPLE BRANDY**—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19

**FISH**—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kegs, of best quality, for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19

**TEA**—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19

**RICE**—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19

**CANDLES**—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

**BROOMS.**  
A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.  
June 19

**NEW MACKEREL.**  
21 BARRELS NO. 1 MACKEREL;  
20 Barrels No 2 do.  
20 half barrels No 1 do.  
20 " " " do.  
25 " " " do.  
25 " " " do.  
25 KITS No 1 do.  
25 " " " do.  
Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance, at BEN PHISTER'S.  
April 2

**Sugar Mills,**  
FOR GRINDING THE CHINESE SUGAR CAKE, for sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.  
June 1, 1893.

**DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINTIVE**  
FOR Dysentery, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera Morbus and Summer Complaint.  
For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Cor. 2nd & Court sts.  
Sept 19

**GRAIN DRILLS.**  
FARMERS are requested to call and examine a new Grain Drill for putting in their fall crops. It has many improvements over the old Drill, and those waiting one would do well to call early. For sale by JNO. H. RICHESON.  
Maysville, Sept 8, 1893.

**FRUIT JARS and JARS with JAPANESE TOPS,** of all sizes, for sale by Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers.  
G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market street, Maysville.  
aug 6

**HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM!**  
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION, Eradicating FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SUN-BURN and TAN. For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK.  
Sept 3

**GOLDEN SYRUP!**  
EXTRA GOLDEN—For sale by J. H. RICHESON.  
mar 19

**Combs & Brushes.**  
A Large Stock and of great variety on hand and for sale at our Drug Store, corner Second and Court streets, Maysville, Ky. Sep. 17 SEATON & BRODRICK.

**BOOK & STATIONERY HOUSE!**  
HAVING Purchased the Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPERS, &c., of Messrs. W. L. PRANER & Co., I propose to conduct the business at the old stand in this City. I shall be continually supplied with a full stock of all articles pertaining to the business and shall sell upon the most reasonable terms. My stock of SCHOOL BOOKS & SCHOOL STATIONERY is now complete and embraces all the classes of Books in use by the Schools in Northern Kentucky and Southern Ohio. Sep. 17, 1893. G. W. BLATTERMAN.

**Coal Oil Lamps!**  
A Large stock on hand, of many styles and great variety, for sale at our Drug Store, Corner Court & 2nd streets, Maysville, Ky. oct 6 SEATON & BRODRICK.

**COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps** at retail ALEX. MADDOX

**L. H. LONG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER**  
IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.  
Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.  
June 19, 1892-17

**BACON SHOULDERS—A choice lot** for sale by BEN PHISTER.

**NEW GOODS!!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, and consists of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the LATEST STYLES, to-wit:

Plain Black SILKS, all prices; Fancy Summer SILKS; MOZAMBIQUES; POLINES; CHALICES; VALENTINE; Plain & Fancy BRACES; SILK GREENADINE; ORGANDIES; SWISS LAWNS; JACONET LAWNS; &c.

**Linen Cambric Dress Goods;**  
Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Print; Irish Linens; Linen Diapers and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marseilles Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconets; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Flouncings; Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Greenadine Vells; Fancy Vells; Mourning Gowns; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Kid Vells; Linen and Cambric Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gloves; Picketing and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Cambric; History of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

**CARPETS & MATTINGS;**  
Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a good stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drilling; Calicoes; Ginghams, of all qualities; Checks; Cottonades; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,** of the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

**Cents Furnishing Goods,** such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck Ties; Socks; Gloves; History Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods Line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give us a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

**RICKETTS, WELLS & CO.,**  
SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.  
June 4th, 1893.

**GODDARD HOUSE,**  
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS  
Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.  
THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public. The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the travelling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house. Stages leave daily for all points in the interior. Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

**SOLOMAN KINSLER, Watchmaker & Jeweler,**  
(Opposite the Doniphan House.)  
SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public. Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order and warranted to be pure gold. WATCHES & JEWELRY, repaired short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. nov. 27-ly

**REMOVAL.**  
GEORGE ARTHUR Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN  
Fruits, Nuts, Toys, FANCY GOODS, &c.,  
Has removed his Stock to MULLIN & HUNT'S Old Stand, on SECOND STREET,  
Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1893.

**WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.**—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.  
June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

**CIDER VINEGAR.**  
A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale By BEN PHISTER.  
April 2

**SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF.**  
A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER.  
mar 5

**CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.**  
THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market. For sale April 2 At BEN PHISTER'S.

**CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.**  
25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

**FLASKS & BLACK WINE BOTTLES,** by the gross. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Importers of Earthen Ware, Market street.

**Mix's Patent Ventilator!**  
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS!!

A NO CHIMNEY BURNER, which gives a brilliant light, soft and pleasant to the eye. For sale by G. A. & J. E. MCCARTHEY, Market street, Maysville.  
aug. 6.

JOHN A. SEATON, J. B. BRODRICK  
**SEATON & BRODRICK**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
AND DEALERS IN  
DRUGGISTS,  
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,  
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.  
CORNER SECOND COURT STS.  
Maysville, Ky.  
Manufactured by

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet  
THE FINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER,  
This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.  
**MAGNOLIA,**  
J. H. PRATHER, Commander.  
LEW. MORRIS, Clerk.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to GRAHAM & MCNEELY.  
Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

Cincinnati, Maysville and Portsmouth  
**REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.**  
THE SPLENDID STEAMER  
**Bostona,**  
Captain Wm. McClain, Commander, will continue in the above trade, leaving Cincinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M. Stopping at Maysville either way between the hours of 5 and 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to R. MCNEELY, Agent, Maysville, Ky.

**REMOVAL!**  
GEO. BROWN, has removed to the Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.  
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and liberal terms. [Maysville, July 31, 1892.]

R. C. ROSS. W. C. COLVIN  
**ROSS & COLVIN,**  
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,  
Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch. June 19th, 1892.

to convey Passengers to this hotel.

**J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.**  
Main Street, between Front and Columbia.

**MADISON HOUSE,**  
When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

**DENNISON HOUSE,**  
Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House. CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE, PROPRIETORS.  
Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1892.

**S. SOLOMON, WATCHMAKER,**  
Goddard House Building, Market Street, May 7, 1893-1y MAYSVILLE, KY.

**PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES &c.**  
IN GREAT VARIETY, SUCH AS; CUCUMBER, CALIFLOWER, PICCALILLI, CHOW-CHOW, TOMATO CATSUP, CUMBER CATSUP, CUMBER AND SAUCE, FRENCH MUSTARD, Pickled and Spiced Oysters &c. &c. For sale by GEORGE ARTHUR, Second Street.  
April 30

**GLASS FRUIT JARS!**  
Of all kinds and sizes at SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner 2nd and Court Sts.

**Rags! Rags!**  
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAGS  
At the Eagle Office, by H. H. COX.  
Feb 5.

**HALF BUSHEL MEASURES—Just received**